

## WALLACE TAKES TAFT TOO SEVERE

Ex-Canal Engineer Declares Statement Uncalled For.

NOT BOUND BY CONTRACT

Gives His Side of the Story and Intimates He Has Been Badly Treated.

John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama canal, in New York last night gave out a statement in reply to the one made public yesterday by Secretary Taft, in which the Secretary of War scored the engineer for leaving the Government service for mere financial gain.

After the statement was given out last night Mr. Wallace left New York and said he was going to take a long rest.

Of his future plans he would not speak.

Mr. Wallace's statement follows: "The primary causes which led me to tender my resignation as chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission were underlying and fundamental, and I must emphatically resent the charge that my motive in leaving the work was a financial one."

"A careful consideration of the entire subject had brought me to the decision that I should disconnect myself with the work at the earliest possible date that it could be done without embarrassment to the Administration or injury to the work. It is unnecessary to state the reasons for this decision, except that in fairness I should say that they involve no criticism of an act of the President or the Secretary of War."

His Final Decision. "My final decision was arrived at as the result of the six days' uninterrupted thought which I was able to give the subject in all its bearings during my voyage from New York to Colon in May. Furthermore, I had pledged myself to my family to give the matter of my resignation as chief engineer, or of any position which would require my continuous residence on the isthmus, serious consideration."

"It was at this psychological moment that I received a cablegram from New York offering me a business opportunity which I was bound to consider. I, therefore, immediately cabled the Secretary of War requesting a conference, and arrived in New York for that purpose on Thursday, June 22."

"In the meantime I had addressed a letter to the Secretary, in which I confirmed the interview, and also requested my annual leave of absence, which was part of my original understanding with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and which I had requested from Admiral Walker in March, to take effect at our mutual convenience some time later in the season, which request, however, was not complied with or answered, owing probably to the sudden change made in the commission on the 1st of April."

"On my arrival in New York I was met by William Nelson Cromwell, who stated that he was delegated by the Secretary to arrange for a personal interview with me, and asked if I would meet him at the Manhattan Hotel at 10 a. m., Sunday, June 25."

"While Mr. Cromwell treated me with the suavity and courtesy for which he is noted, he endeavored to draw from me my reasons for desiring to leave the Secretary, and I also requested him to arrange for me with the Secretary that the interview should be absolutely private, and that no one but the Secretary and myself should be present."

At the Manhattan. "On arriving at the Manhattan on Sunday I was met by Mr. Cromwell, who ushered me into the Secretary's private apartment, accompanied by my son. Assuming that arrangements had been made for a strictly private interview, my son withdrew, expecting Mr. Cromwell to do the same. However, the Secretary, in a rather peremptory manner, directed Mr. Cromwell to remain. "This action, of course, caused irritation and apprehension on my part that the interview would be unpleasant and unsatisfactory, and the irritation under which the Secretary was evidently laboring had a tendency to prevent that calm and dignified consideration of the question in all its bearings which should have been given it."

Accepted With Reluctance. "If the Secretary understood me to say that I had accepted a position in New York, he labored under a misapprehension. I did state to him that I desired to accept one, but under circumstances and conditions and at such time as would cause the least embarrassment to the Administration and the least injury to the work, and that I was even willing to go to the extent of remaining for an indefinite time on the commission should he desire my continued advice in arranging for the change, assisting in preparing plans for submission to the advisory board of engineers to remain, or in the further consideration of the question by the administration or Congress during the next session."

"Much to my surprise, he indignantly spurned my suggestion, and took the position that I was compelled, under what he called my contract, to remain in charge of the Isthmian canal, regardless of circumstances or conditions, until the completed work, and spoke in such a manner as to outrage my feelings to such an extent that further discussion of the reasons for my action was out of the question."

"I did not seek the position of chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and considering by salary a general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and my other sources of earnings, my financial condition was not improved by my acceptance of the position, and it was with the greatest reluctance that I did so."

"While it was my own expectation that I should make no connection with the work, it did not occur to me that I was not free to withdraw at justice to myself and my family, and to my reputation as an engineer, required me to do so. It was not only my duty, but my duty, to give the matter the most careful consideration in all its bearings, considering not only the general situation, as it affected the world, but my family, personal and business relations, and the various factors entering into the problem, and I could not concede the right to the Secretary of War on any one to dictate my decision into effect, and while I stated to the Secretary what my desires were, I told him that I was perfectly willing to conform to his wishes as far as possible as to the time and manner of my withdrawal."

## SCENES IN CITY OF ODESSA, WHERE REVOLUTION IS IN PROGRESS



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THE GREAT STAIR WAY. STEREOGRAPH, COPYRIGHT 1905 UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD N.Y.

## ST. PETERSBURG HEARS MUTINY WINS RECRUITS

(Continued from First Page.)

Potemkin on the appearance of the Black sea fleet commanded by Vice Admiral Kruger. The impression is strong that these dispatches were really manufactured in the offices of papers, and are not based upon information forwarded from Odessa. "The simple work of excavating and preparing for further excavation are the only things which could be done pending a final decision from Congress. The only possible benefit that my personal service as chief engineer could have been to the work was such as might be due to the purely personal element, which would have been largely supplied by my continuance with the work in an advisory capacity. As far as the actual engineering and construction work was concerned, Mr. Dauchy was fully as capable as I."

Despite all this, however, and the obstacles which have surrounded this work, as the Secretary knows and has practically stated in his letter, I endeavored to faithfully and vigorously perform the duties of my office, and have never complained or criticized my superiors or any one connected with the work, and, as stated in the Secretary's communication, I have never requested additional emoluments or asked any favors of a personal nature, and my suggestions which I may have made, as his statement will bear me out, have been made because I felt that they were necessary for the increased efficiency of the work."

Gave It Approval. "The reorganization of the work in April was not considered ideal, but as it was such a decided improvement over the existing condition of affairs and seemed to be all that could be done under existing laws, I gave it my hearty approval."

"I have made no criticism of personnel or individuals, but do believe that the obstacles due to the governmental methods required by existing laws are so serious that they ought to be eliminated if the American people are to see the Panama canal constructed in a reasonable time and at a moderate cost. "I have no desire in this statement to be to protest against what I consider the unjust denunciation of the Secretary and to remain in the personal and professional brethren who have been familiar with my career of the essential facts relating to this matter, and I emphatically disclaim any responsibility for the various statements recently published, alleged to have been made by so-called friends."

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL CORRUPTION. Colonel Wellesley, speaking of his experience of Russia a generation back, gives some amusing instances of the corruption of the Russian officials of that day. When the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czar's brother, remonstrated with a German manufacturer upon the high prices of his tender for some government contract, the manufacturer replied, "You forget, your royal highness, that I have to bribe every government official, from the doorkeeper upwards." "Certainly," retorted the Grand Duke, "and to why not?" "I, the Czar's brother, have to bribe the government officials to purchase the produce of my Siberian farms, and why should you, a foreigner, be exempt from a recognized and universal law?" The ironclad Peter the Great was laid down in Russia at the same time that Devastation was laid down in England; and when the Devastation was launched the Czar naturally looked for the launch of his rival man-of-war. When Peter the Great was ready for sea, he asked his minister of marine, who answered flatteringly, "In three weeks, your majesty."

## Mothers and Children Now at Camp Good Will

Formal Opening Today When About Fifty Visitors Are Installed in Tents for Fortnight Outing.

Camp Good Will, the attractive little settlement which the Associated Charities will this summer place at the disposal of mothers and children who will not otherwise have the opportunity of a vacation, was formally opened this morning. Between fifty and sixty visitors are installed in the camp for two weeks.

Formally at 11 o'clock a big bus which had been loaned by Littlefield & Alford started on its way from South Washington to Brightwood loaded down with a crowd of happy mothers and children.

Instead of sending the visitors out on the cars and then transferring them, it was decided to take them the entire way in the bus, and so give them a beautiful drive through Rock Creek Park.

Installed in Camp. Camp was reached shortly after noon. All immediately made themselves at home. Places were assigned them in the tents, and it was not long before a hearty lunch had been disposed of and the children were making the best of their time enjoying the many amusements provided for them.

Amusements Provided. There is a swimming pool where the children may paddle about to their hearts' content. In the list of amusements are from twenty to thirty swings, a chute, traveling rings, horizontal bars, croquet, quoits, and any number of other things to make the time pass swiftly and happily.

A little donkey and cart is always at the disposal of the little folks. When rainy weather comes there is a big barn to play in. Everything possible will be done to make the stay of the mothers and children a happy one. When that is over they will be back to Washington happier, healthier and the better in every way for a good long visit to the country.

Watson seems proud of gun play he made. Loudly Pleads Guilty to Firing Shots at His Wife and Father-in-Law.

Charles Watson was yesterday morning given a preliminary hearing in Judge Scott's court on the charge of making an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was held for the grand jury in the sum of \$500.

Watson had some words with Edward Olden, the father of Watson's wife, and invited him to step out in the street and settle all differences. The daughter, objected to this arrangement and the husband turned his wrath toward his wife. The wife declared that she was afraid to go home by herself and asked her father to accompany her. When Watson saw Olden accompanying his wife he swore that he would get even if he had to kill both of them. He then left them.

Shortly after, while passing an alley on the way back with his daughter, Olden heard a click and turned to find his son-in-law with a revolver in his hand. Watson fired twice before Olden and his daughter made their escape to a neighbor's house.

Policeman Ricketts testified that shortly after hearing shots fired he went up the street and found Watson standing on the corner with a smoking revolver in his hand.

When asked whether or not he was guilty, the defendant yelled in a very loud and defiant tone, "Guilty." Prosecuting Attorney Given asked that the bond be made heavy as the prisoner seemed rather proud of his deed.

Case Is Continued. The case of Robert Douglass, charged with keeping an unlicensed poolroom at 215 Twelfth street northwest, was continued indefinitely. The case was heard in Judge Kimball's court this morning.

London Lacks Trustworthy News From Black Sea. LONDON, July 1.—The only confirmation of the report that the Kniaz Potemkin has surrendered, which has been received here, comes from Washington in the dispatch of Mr. Heenan, the United States Consul at Odessa.

Several of the London morning papers print circumstantial reports of the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkin, which are not based upon information forwarded from Odessa.

It looks as if the enterprising English correspondents had duplicated the feat of their brothers at Shanghai at the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkin, when the supposed particulars of the massacre of the legations in Peking were cabled in detail.

Drumhead Court-Martial. The leaders of the mutineers, it is said, are to be tried at once by drumhead court-martial and will be doubtless shot out of hand.

The whole city is in a state bordering on terror, and so far this morning the order of the military governor to avoid congregation in the streets is generally observed. It is not likely that there will be any clash between the soldiers and citizens.

A Bad Food alone, it is decided, started the revolt on Tuesday night. The sailors of the First Euphrates, as the naval units are known, took the initiative. They refused to eat the food and demanded that better food be supplied. Their action was followed at once by the sailors of the Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth equipages. Five thousand sailors were recruited.

The calling of the guard was the signal for a bloody battle. The guards killed one man and wounded seven of the mutineers, but they were swept out of the way by the infuriated sailors, who broke open the storerooms, securing arms and ammunition. Then pandemonium reigned.

The barracks ashore were wrecked by the mutineers, who then attacked the officers' quarters, pouring in volley after volley. Some of the officers are said to have been killed in their beds. The sailors held the city until Wednesday morning, when troops added to the terror as they charged through the streets and gradually forced the sailors back, who fired as they retreated.

The only safety of the people was to keep in their homes. The police ordered all the shops closed, and the entire population during Wednesday and Thursday night were prisoners in their homes. The Kniaz Potemkin, which was the last of the mutineers, but the latter replied with volleys that told severely on the soldiers. Efforts were also made to cut off the sailors on Thursday, but the blue-jackets were not to be caught napping.

It was not until the machine guns were brought into play that the sailors showed signs of weakening. One thousand of them walked from their cover yesterday morning with a white flag at their head and surrendered their arms. Firing was suspended while this was going on.

Their leader, informed the commander that his comrades would not leave the cover of the woods, but would fight to the last. The men who surrendered were shot out of the city prison and the fighting resumed. It lasted until Sunday, when the display of a white flag by a man who walked out from the trees caused another cessation.

He informed the commander that his comrades would give up if they were promised immunity from punishment.

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the many so-called birth medicines and most remedies for women in the treatment of her delicate organs, contain more or less opium, morphine and strychnine. Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons? Do You Know that in most countries drugs are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons? Do You Know that you should not take internally any medicine for the pain accompanying pregnancy? Do You Know that Mother's Friend is a purely vegetable preparation, and that it is applied externally only? Do You Know that Mother's Friend is a celebrated prescription and that it has been in use over forty years, and that each bottle of the genuine bears the name of The Bradford Regulator Co. Do you know that when you use this perfect remedy during childbirth or throughout the entire period of gestation that you will be free of pain and fear healthy, clever children? Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts. Of druggists, \$1.00. Accept no substitute. Our book "Motherhood" is free.

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